

# The Scrap Book

**The Condemned.**  
The family had heard that bachelor Uncle Joe was going to get married, and there had been much caustic comment over the coming event, mingled with many expressions of sympathy for his fate at the hands of the designing woman who had captured him, all of which were overheard by the keen and open eared six-year-old boy of the family.  
"Pa," said the youngster one day, "I hear Uncle Joe is going to be married next week."  
"Yes," said the father. "Uncle Joe has only three days more."  
The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, pa?"

**Striving.**  
If all the end of this continuous striving were simply to attain  
How poor would seem the planning and contriving,  
The endless urging and the hurried driving  
Of body, heart and brain!  
But ever in the wake of true achieving  
There shines this glowing trail—  
Some other soul will be spurred on, conceiving  
New strength and hope, in its own power believing,  
Because thou didst not fail.  
Not time alone the glory nor the sorrow  
If thou dost miss the goal—  
Undreamed of lives in many a far tomorrow  
From these their weakness or their force  
shall henceforth  
On, on, ambitious soul!  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

**A Good Definition.**  
In one of the New York schools several of the children in one class failed on the definition of the word bachelor. The teacher, to impress the meaning of the word on the minds of the pupils, told the class to look up the word that night and come prepared with a good definition the next day.

When the question was taken up at the next session the first little girl who was asked to define the word answered with a confident and smiling air. "A bachelor is a very happy man."

The teacher grew interested. "Are you sure that is correct?" she asked the little one.  
"Oh, yes," was the prompt reply. "Father told me so."

**Knew Who Used It.**  
Charles H. Hoyt, New England's great playwright, once visited a small town in Pennsylvania where there is a hotel they say George Washington, the Father of His Country, used to stop at when he passed through. In it they have a room he is said to have occupied at times.  
Hoyt came through there once with one of his attractions. He arrived at the hotel after all the members of the company had been assigned rooms.

One of the company was given the Washington room, and Hoyt received a poor room on the top floor, the proprietor not knowing who he was.  
When he came downstairs later the gentleman who had got the good room said, "Mr. Hoyt, they have given me the room that they used to give George Washington when he came here."  
"Well," said Hoyt, "the one they have given me must be the one they gave Benedict Arnold when he came."

**A Stickler For Rules.**  
Billy Grimes was a sailor, and he knew a sailor's duty and how to obey orders. Off a foreign port one night Billy Grimes leaned over the side in answer to a hail.  
"Ahoy!" he said.  
"Ahoy!" was the reply. "Lower down your ship's ladder, shipmate."  
"You can't come aboard here to-night," said Billy.  
"Lower away, you lubber," said the voice below impatiently. "I must come aboard. I'm the river pilot."  
"I don't care," said Billy. "If you're Punctus Pilot, I'll stick to the ship's rules."

**Too Eager For Work.**  
Dr. John S. Brist, the southern surgeon, said in one of his surgical lectures at a state college:  
"It is always in rather bad taste for a physician to boast of being busy. Physicians, undertakers and gravediggers only cause discomfort when they allude to good times and prosperity. There was an old man applied to the minister of the little village of Paint Rock for the post of gravedigger. His references were good, and the minister agreed to assign him to the churchyard. He was to be paid so much a grave. The gravedigger haggled over the price, finally accepting it.  
"But will I get steady work?" he demanded.  
"Steady work!" said the minister. "Land's sake, man, with steady work you'd bury all Paint Rock in a week!"

**The Whole Law.**  
When one mockingly asked Hittell if he would teach him the whole law while he stood on one foot the rabbi replied: "What you would not like done to yourself do not to thy neighbor. This is the whole law. All the rest is a commentary on it. Go learn this."

**Not What He Wanted.**  
A Scotsman walked into a Montreal bookshop and, as the assistant thought, asked for Robert Burns. On being told this the proprietor of the shop him self got down three or four editions of the poet and took them to the waiting Scotsman. The customer, however, shook his head hopelessly and said, "It's nae Robert Burns I askit for, but rubber bands!"

**Ambassadorial Humor.**  
Following the proclamation of the commune in Paris, General Brackenbury attached himself to the government troops at Versailles, where Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, also was. One day Lord Lyons was persuaded to visit Meudon. He was looking from the window of an empty house when a shell fell and burst in the garden below. Then he said quietly: "Perhaps I had better retire. It would be a diplomatic blunder if her majesty's ambassador were to be killed."—Blackwood's Magazine.

# A Romance of Progress

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE  
GALILEO—The Man Who Would Take Nothing for Granted.

A 19-year-old Italian boy—small at most as a child, and pallid from overstudy—sat dreaming in the gray shadows of the Pisa Cathedral one day in 1583. And from his dreams arose some of the greatest inventions and discoveries ever accomplished. The boy was Galileo, eldest son of an impoverished Florentine nobleman. He had spent his childhood devising clever mechanical toys out of the scantiest materials; had dabbled in literature and painting as he grew up; had sought to become a monk, and had been persuaded by his father to study medicine instead.

The young medical student, as he sat in the cathedral, fell to observing the great bronze chandelier that hung by a long rod from the roof. Instead of remaining motionless, the chandelier vibrated almost imperceptibly to and fro. Galileo wondered why. Ten thousand other Italians had seen that swaying lamp and had taken its motion for granted. But Galileo had a way of taking nothing for granted.

From idly watching the bronze lamp's movements he began to note them more carefully. He saw that they were rhythmic, and that, whether the swings were far or slight, all occupied the same length of time. Again Galileo wondered why. He set himself to study the cause. The results of his studies were gradual and occupied more than half a century. But for convenience they will here be grouped.

He knew nothing of mathematics, but in the working out of the vibrating-lamp problem, mathematics would be necessary. So he threw over medicine and became a mathematician. The throbs of that cathedral chandelier started him to pondering over a theory many years before Lamp and by a German named Whatit Taught. Copernicus, namely, that the sun stands still and that the earth revolves about it. Also, that the various stars and the moon have a similar system of rotation. Might not this alleged motion of the earth account for the vibrating of the chandelier? Galileo resolved to know more of the matter. He was not content to take for granted the old doctrine that the earth stood still and the sun circled about it. But to go further into the matter it was necessary to study the heavens. This he had no competent means of doing. So he went to work devising such means. Some years earlier a Middleburg optician had ground bits of glass in such a way as to magnify objects seen through them. The experiment did not amount to much. But Galileo thought he saw a way of improving on it. He figured out that by placing a convex lens and a concave lens in certain position toward each other anything seen through the two would be enlarged. This is the principle of the modern opera-glass. He experimented until he was able to magnify threefold. But this seeming marvelous achievement did not satisfy him. He continued grinding lenses at various angles of refraction until he had perfected an instrument that would magnify 32 fold. In other words, he had made a telescope. Turning this on the heavenly bodies, he at once revolutionized all astronomy.

Europe went wild at the amazing invention, but it stirred up countless rivals and enemies for the inventor. Galileo's amazing declaration that the earth moved was seized upon by these rivals, who carried it to the Inquisition, with the claim that it tended to deny certain passages of Scripture and was therefore heretical. The Inquisition, always eager to torture or put to death any so-called "heretic," warned Galileo to advance no more such dangerous theories. In reply he wrote a book satirizing his opponents and even hinting that the Inquisition itself lacked the highest intelligence.

As a result he promptly found himself in trouble. He was again brought to trial and given the choice of torture or of recanting his statement that the earth moves. Galileo was growing old and feeble, and courage usually departs with strength. So he recanted on his knees, admitting that the earth was stationary. But, as he rose to his feet, he shouted in a tempest of wrath: "Just the same it DOES move!" He was imprisoned in an indefinite period, but through the influence of powerful friends was later allowed to go free.

But, after his troubles with the Inquisition, the inventor's spirit and health gave way. His children died, many of his friends deserted him. He went hopelessly blind. Yet even in his blindness and old age his mind harked back to the phenomenon of the swaying cathedral lamp that had incited his whole career. Working on the same theory of rhythm, he invented the pendulum, and applied its use to clockmaking. This was his last achievement before, in 1642, he died. He had been born on the day of Michael's death, and the day of his death also witnessed the birth of the great Sir Isaac Newton.

To the cathedral "dreamer" we owe almost wholly the telescope, microscope, thermometer and clock pendulum. To him, above all, we owe our knowledge of astronomy and of the earth's motion.  
(Copyrighted.)  
**Odd Marriage Customs.**  
An Arab wedding lasts seven days. The husband sees his wife's face after the ceremony is over. It is then proper for him to cry out in delight at its loveliness, and then, as in the Bible, "the friend of the bridegroom, who standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice." The people outside the tent raise an answering cry.  
In Turkey the bride stands behind a screen during a part of the ceremony and is first seen at its conclusion. A Moorish wedding is also a seven day affair.

# DRY FARMING EXPERIMENTS ON NON-IRRIGATED LAND

Investigations to Determine Whether Profitable Crops of Wheat and Other Grains Can Be Secured in Montana.—By Alfred Atkinson.

Investigations to determine some of the farming possibilities of the non-irrigated level lands of Montana were started during the spring of 1905. The aim in taking up this line of experimentation was not to test all of the different crops and soil culture methods that might be proposed, but rather by using a few of the most promising crops handled in the best known manner, to determine if crop returns were possible on the non-irrigated lands of Montana. This accounts for the fact that results are reported along but few lines at this time. These few results, however, furnish an answer to the general question by indicating that profitable crops can be raised on the level lands of Montana without the aid of irrigation.

Among the questions that the dry farmer must answer before his farming activities have been greatly developed is the question of what crops to plant. Because of the peculiar crop growing conditions prevailing, it is evident that the farm crops commonly grown in irrigated or humid sections will not all be equally well adapted to produce returns on the dry farm.



A Traction Ereaking Outfit.

In order that a crop may be adapted to dry land culture it must possess certain characters. Some of these which seem essential are strong early growth, a comparatively strong deep rooting system and early maturity. These characters are of value in assisting the crop to progress rapidly during May and June when rains are frequent and the weather is somewhat cool so that maturity may be reached before the hot days of the summer set in.

Among all varieties grown so far the Turkey Red is the highest yielding. The average for all years at the different farms is 35.7 bushels per acre. At the Roseburg county sub-station the yield of one plot of Turkey Red was 58.17 bushels. In addition to its



A Couple of Dry Land Pumpkins.

power to return high yields, flour made from this variety possesses high bread making qualities.

White hullless barley is the earliest ripening of all the spring grains tested. This grain, which is in demand for feeding purposes and for the manufacture of certain cereal food products, usually commands a good market price. It is one of the good dry land spring grains. The California barley, which yields a higher number of bushels than the White Hullless, is a really a better yielder, weighing but 48 pounds to the bushel as contrasted with 60 in the case of the White Hullless.

Three varieties of spring wheat have been tested. The Kumbanka, a Macaroni variety, shows the earliest maturity and highest yield. The Macaroni wheat as a class seems well adapted to grow under dry farm conditions. The seed was originally imported into this country from Russia where it has been grown for many years under rather severe conditions. As a result the crop is a hardy grower, maturing fair yields of well filled grain under conditions quite unfavorable.

The Ghrke wheat, a good, hard, bread making variety, had been grown under dry land conditions in Russia for many years before the seed was brought to Montana. Both of these show possibilities as bread making varieties.

Flax is commonly planted as the first crop after breaking and seems to be fairly well adapted to growth on

spring broken dry land soil. It is the practice in some sections to continue the growth of the flax for several years. A study of the yields shows that most of the grain crops will return a more profitable yield than will the flax. The average of all tests so far as made shows a yield of slightly over 12 bushels per acre.

Brome grass (Brome inermis) is the best yielding amongst the forage crops reported. This grass is a hardy grower and if cut in proper condition gives a good yield of high quality hay. The Tall Oat grass yielded slightly less than the brome, but shows promise of satisfactory returns.

Alfalfa yields from two stations are reported at this time. The best yield is slightly over one and one-quarter tons, while the other yield is less than three-quarters of a ton. We do not think our readers ought to con-



A Traction Ereaking Outfit.

sider these yields as representing alfalfa forage possibilities on the dry farms. From observations on the sub-stations, as well as in other parts of the northwest, we find that alfalfa is one of the most satisfactory dry land forage crops. The crop is some what slow in becoming established but when once properly started gives good annual hay yields for many years.

On two of the farms corn was planted and harvested as a fodder crop. The yields of 44.4 and 29 tons per acre indicate that corn is a heavy forage producer under dry farm conditions.

The average yield of nearly 124 bushels of potatoes to the acre shows possibilities for this intensive culture crop. The potatoes produced are very dry and mealy and will always find a good market demand. Sugar beets have not yielded high enough to warrant the encouragement of their growth in a commercial way. For home feeding a small area may be found profitable, but because of the



A Couple of Dry Land Pumpkins.

heavy expense incident to the raising of this crop, it is probable that it will never be grown extensively in the northwest except where irrigation is possible.

**Money in Nuts.**  
Fortunes are made to be accumulated by growers of nuts who engage largely and intelligently in the business. If they follow the best and most progressive methods, which this publication advocates, there is no agricultural pursuit which promises more certain or more profitable crops. No industry embodies to a greater degree the elements of safety, profit and permanence as an investment. Thousands of people all over our land can make their homes more pleasant and their farms places of increased profit by planting the nut trees best suited to their locality.

**Asparagus Beds.**  
Asparagus beds now need thorough tillage and heavy applications of manure. Some fertilizer would be an advantage, especially if green grass is to be cut. The practice of large growers is to apply most of the commercial fertilizer after the close of the cutting season.

**A Good Beet.**  
The Egyptian beet is a general favorite among market gardeners. One of the reasons for this is that it produces a small amount of foliage. The Eclipse, though making more foliage, is superior in quality.

**For Sale**  
Two good mares, both about 15 1/2 hands high; both will bring colts in the spring; both good workers anywhere you put them. Will trade for cattle or money, or will sell on three or six month's time to safe party, interest from date of sale. See or address

D. B. PELFREY,  
War Creek, Ky.

Take care of your stomach. Let Kodol digest all the food you eat, for that is what Kodol does.  
Every tablespoonful of Kodol digests 2 1/2 pounds of food. Try it today. It is guaranteed to relieve you of your money back. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.

**He Knew the Loser.**  
Johnny's mother gave him two five-cent pieces, one for candy, the other for the Sunday school collection, says the Houston Post.

Lighthearted, he was tossing the coins in the air on his way to the church when suddenly one eluded his grasp and disappeared through a cellar grating. Down on his knees he peered into the dark pit, only to realize his loss. Then, looking thoughtfully first into his hand, next at the cellar steps, he remarked:  
"Well, there goes the Lord's nickel!"

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and is equally valuable for children and adults. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.

"What's the matter, old man?"  
"Oh, I've just had a quarrel with my wife."  
"Well, forget and forgive."  
"I can never forgive her. You see, I was in the wrong."  
"Then in that case demand an apology."

Don't waste your money buying dasters when you can get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment for twenty-five cents. A piece of hannel dampened with liniment is superior to any plaster for lumb, neck, pain in the side and chest, and much cheaper. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.



Model No. 20

The safety, comfort and convenience of the *Marlin* solid top, closed breech and side ejection features are combined with the quick, easy manipulation of the popular sliding fore-and-aft action in a new Model 20 *Marlin* rifle.

In solid fact—the real test of a repeater—the *Marlin* solid top is always a protection and prevents smoke and gases from backing the shooter's face. It never throws into your face or eyes, and never interferes with the aim; *Marlin* keeps your hand and helps quick operation.

It handles the short, long and long-range cartridges without change in adjustment, and the deep ballistid rifling guarantees the accuracy, making it the finest little rifle in the world for target shooting and for all small game up to 150 or 200 yards.

For full description of all *Marlin* Repeating Rifles, just get our Repeating Rifle Catalog. Mailed free for 3 stamps postage.

*The Marlin Firearms Co.*  
42 Wilkes Street, NEW HAVEN, CT.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.

**USED AGAINST HER.**  
Congratulations the Actress Received on Her Engagement.

A London music hall belle who had just successfully "landed" an old and wealthy nobleman sued an unpopular manager, alleging that he had not paid her sufficiently well for her engagement at his hall. She won the case and was immediately inundated with flowery congratulations from her friends, all of whom were glad to see the manager go down.

Not content with his victory, however, the belle must needs crowd over her beaten manager by picking up the choicest of these telegrams and dispatching them to his house, with the intimation that he might make what use of them he thought proper.

She regretted this last concession the next morning. Taking her at her word, the manager posted the telegrams on a board outside the music hall, headed them "What Miss Fliglite's friends think of her engagement" and left the public to assume which engagement, the professional or the matrimonial, was meant.

Then followed such messages as "Good for you, old girl!" "Pinned the old horror at last!" "Don't let him wriggle off the hook!" "Stick to him till you get the dibs!" "Congratulations on your splendid haul!" Another action for damages against the manager is now pending.

**Sammy Told.**  
Mrs. Smith was showing a visitor a new hat she had recently purchased when little Samuel came in and neglected to remove his hat. Thinking to teach him a lesson she said, "Samuel, if I buy that hat for you?"  
"For \$1.00," answered Samuel promptly, "but you said I wasn't to tell anybody."

**He Could Go.**  
At the death of the Duke of Wellington the whole diplomatic corps was invited to the funeral at St. Paul's. The French ambassador on receiving his invitation was very much upset. He hurried off to his colleague of Russia, Baron Brunnow, and confided to

him the difficulty in which he was placed.  
"The queen," he said, "expects us to go to St. Paul's to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. How can I go, considering the injuries which the duke inflicted on my country? What shall I do?"  
Baron Brunnow listened gravely to his colleague's exposition and then replied. "As the duke is dead," he said, "I think you can safely go to the funeral. If you were asked to attend his resurrection I should say refuse the invitation."

**THE FAMILY PEACE.**  
A Practical Theory of Child Training Up to Date.

The modern theory of child training is to shift the responsibility of wrong-doing to a child's own shoulders. It is early taught to weigh right and wrong and count the cost.  
Mothers who are in despair over the behavior of their children should try making them free agents. Show them plainly how unpopular they are making themselves by their horrid behavior. Appeal to the reason. Teach them to form their own decisions and abide by the results.

A child so trained usually acquires self control when other children are having parental control punished into them.

This method of training is not feast food, however, unless parents have the good judgment to keep in such close touch with their little ones that they can act as counselors, as last court of appeals and as presiding judge, whose decisions are final.

A mother of a large and interesting family said, "If I had a dozen children I would have to evolve a different way to train each one according to its idiosyncrasies."

Instead of mourning over a child's misconduct, study to make it good in spite of itself. Keep it so well that a happy disposition comes natural. Teach Mary of John self government, but at the same time let it be thoroughly understood that you are governor in chief in disputed points.

One mother who had ideas on self rule for her children allowed those children to be terrors to the neighborhood. Even in church she would sit placidly by while they crawled under the pews to pinch the worshippers in front or slyly run pins into the next person.

A mother who does not know the difference between self control and lack of control had better abide by Solomon's precepts of child training. Applied judiciously, the method of

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the safe, sure, easy, gentle little liver pills. The original Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The name is plainly stamped on every box. It is good for cuts, burns, bruises, sores, boils and sunburns—but it is especially good for the Piles. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.

**Clean Watering Troughs.**  
Sprinkle time in your watering trough and not a particle of scum will form on the surface. When the time comes to wash out the trough and repeat the dose. It is cheap, harmless, wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves the live stock.

Your complexion as well as your temper is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. By taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can improve both. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.**  
This is a safe, sure, easy, gentle little liver pill. The original Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The name is plainly stamped on every box. It is good for cuts, burns, bruises, sores, boils and sunburns—but it is especially good for the Piles. Sold by Jackson Drug Co.

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# L. & E. RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE AUG. 15, 1905.  
WEST BOUND.  
No. 1 No. 3 No. 5  
Daily Daily Sunday  
Ex. Sun Only

	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lv Jackson	6 10	2 20	7 00
O & K Jet	6 15	2 25	7 05
Elkdale	6 20	2 30	7 10
Oakdale	6 33	2 44	7 23
Athol	6 40	2 52	7 30
Tallaga	6 49	3 00	7 38
St. Helens	6 59	3 11	7 48
Buttville Jet	7 07	3 20	7 54
Fincaisle	7 15	3 28	8 02
Torrent	7 30	3 41	8 15
Glencairn	7 40	3 50	8 22
Nat'l Br'ge	7 45	3 55	8 27
Campton Jet	7 48	3 57	8 28
Dundee	7 52	4 03	8 32
Filson	8 03	4 14	8 42
Roslyn	8 09	4 20	8 48
Stanton	8 15	4 26	8 54
Clay City	8 25	4 35	9 02
Ind'n Flds	8 45	4 53	9 20
L & E Jet	9 00	5 07	9 34
Winchester	9 12	5 20	9 46
Wyandotte	9 25	5 33	9 56
Avon	9 32	5 40	10 03
Montrose	9 40	5 50	10 12
Ar Lexington	9 55	6 05	10 15

**EAST BOUND.**  
Daily Daily  
P.M. A.M.

	P.M.	A.M.
Lv Lexington	2 25	7 35
Montrose	2 38	7 46
Avon	2 48	7 54
Wyandotte	2 53	8 01
Winchester	3 05	8 12
L & E Jet	3 20	8 26
Indian Fields	3 34	8 42
Clay City	3 50	9 02
Stanton	3 58	9 10
Roslyn	4 05	9 15
Filson	4 14	9 22
Dundee	4 25	9 34
Campton Jet	4 30	9 38
Natural Bridge	4 35	9 43
Glencairn	4 38	9 46
Torrent	4 47	9 56
Fincaisle	5 00	10 08
Beattyville Jet	5 10	10 17
St. Helens	5 17	10 26
Tallaga	5 28	10 37
Athol	5 37	10 45
Oakdale	5 45	10 53
Elkdale	6 00	11 10
O & K Jet	6 05	11 15
Ar Jackson	6 10	11 20

**CONNECTIONS.**  
L & E JUNCTION—Trains Nos 1 and 3 will make connections with C & O Ry for Mt Sterling.  
CAMPTON JUNCTION—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will connect with the Mountain Central Railway for passengers to and from Campton.  
BEATTYVILLE JUNCTION—No 2 will connect with the L & A. at Beattyville Junction for Beattyville.

O & K JUNCTION—Trains No. 3 and 4 with the Ohio & Kentucky for Cannel City and way stations.  
CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

# O. & K. RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE NOV. 19, 1905.  
WEST BOUND. Daily Ex Sun

	A.M.	P.M.
Lv Jackson	11 05	3 00
O & K Junction	11 15	3 10
Frozen	11 31	3 33
Vancelev	11 38	3 42
Wilhurst	11 44	3 52
Hampton	11 51	4 05
Rose Fork	12 05	4 30
Lee City	12 13	4 45
Heleehawa	12 19	4 55
Ar Cannel City	12 35	5 20

**EAST BOUND. Daily Ex Sun**  
2D CLASS 1ST CLASS  
A.M. P.M.

Rose Fork	8 00	1 30
Hampton	8 24	1 45
Wilhurst	8 37	1 55
Vancleve	8 47	1 55
Frozen	8 56	2 00
O & K Junction	9 25	2 25
Ar Jackson	9 30	2 30
Sunday passenger train leaves		
Cannel City at 1 00 p m, returning		
leaves Jackson at 4 00 p. m.		
M. L. CONLEY Gen. M'gr		